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President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, bidding farewell to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan.

No Changes Seen in U.S. Arms Stance

Geneva Negotiations to Reconvene With No Retreat on 'Zero-Option'

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. negotiations for talks on limiting intermediate-range missiles and intercontinental-range nuclear weapons will be sent back to Geneva later this month, essentially with unchanged positions, according to administration officials.

The decision represents a rebuff to Paul H. Nitze, the negotiator on intermediate-range systems, who was said to have recommended in recent interagency deliberations the abandonment of President Ronald Reagan's demand for reducing both Soviet and U.S. missiles in Europe to zero.

At the same time, officials said, agreement is near on arms-control initiatives on banning chemical weapons and limiting nuclear testing, attended by demands for on-site inspection. Vice President George Bush may disclose some of these proposals when he speaks to the United Nations Committee on Disarmament in Geneva in a few weeks. Mr. Reagan is said to be planning to make arms-control a central theme of his State of the Union message next week.

Officials said Mr. Nitze's latest plan had received no support from

the White House, the Pentagon or the State Department. Not even Eugene V. Rostow, who was dismissed last week as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was said to have fully endorsed the plan.

Emergency work on strategic arms reductions continues, with a National Security Council meeting set for next week. But officials said they expected nothing more than approval for elaborating existing U.S. positions, offering some procedural compromises and proposing a government conference-build-up process such as advanced negotiations of all missile tests.

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All of this, officials acknowledged, was intended to demonstrate earnestness. For weeks now, and much to the dismay of the administration, Moscow has been nibbling out modest and apparent changes in its negotiating stands, grabbing headlines in Western Europe and putting Washington on the defensive.

By all accounts, high-level deliberations



Paul H. Nitze

Paris Party Aide Asks for Caution

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — A leading official of the Socialist Party, in an apparent comment on U.S. negotiating tactics at the Geneva intermediate-range missile reduction talks, said Wednesday that allowing the Soviet Union to maintain 50 or more SS-20 missiles in Europe would fail to block its current capacity to "destroy every major strategic target."

Jacques Huntzinger, the party's national secretary in charge of international affairs, said the total of 350 SS-20s would have to be reduced to 20-30 "before there is a real reduction" in Soviet capacity, before there is anything acceptable or meaningful.

The remarks, made in part in conversations with reporters here and amplified in a telephone interview, followed reports from Washington that Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. negotiator in Geneva on intermediate-range missiles, proposed in July a ceiling of 50 Soviet SS-20 missiles, each with three warheads, targeted on Western Europe. In return, 150 U.S. ground-launched cruise missiles would be deployed.

The unauthorized proposal was one of the factors leading to the dismissal of Eugene V. Rostow last week as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The private reaction among French officials, who have been among the staunchest backers of the U.S. negotiating position, has been one of distress because of the apparent disarray.

Although he did not specifically link his comments to the reports from Washington, Mr. Huntzinger's reaction suggests an additional element of concern: that the U.S. proposal, even if unauthorized, would have been what the French appear to regard as conceding an unacceptable number of SS-20s without deployment of Pershing-2s. The Pershing is regarded as a counterpart weapon to the Soviet SS-20.

Mr. Huntzinger does not represent the government of President François Mitterrand. But the Socialist Party's public attitude on security matters normally does not vary from that of the president.

France, with its independent nuclear force, is not directly involved in the deployment. But the positions of Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialist Party have significance in that they can influence the West German Social Democratic Party, its potential voters, and public opinion in Europe in general.

Some Social Democratic leaders have suggested that none of the 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles that NATO plans to deploy at the end of the year would be necessary if the Soviet Union reduced their total of SS-20s now in place to a satisfactory level. No single figure has become party doctrine, but numbers advanced in discussions in Bonn range from 162 SS-20s to the number of missiles deployed by France and Britain — to 50.

Referring to the figure of 50, Mr. Huntzinger said, "It's only when you get under that number that there's a reduction in their strategic capacity."

When he was asked if a Soviet reduction of 10 or 20 missiles represented a figure sufficiently innocuous to drug deployment, Mr. Huntzinger avoided a direct reply. He said the Socialist Party was in favor of eliminating all the weapons on both sides. This is known as the "zero solution."

Deployment was necessary, he continued, to make the Russians believe the West is serious about dealing with the SS-20 threat. "I believe there will be a big change in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Former French Minister Charged With Deporting Jews During War

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

PARIS — A former high French government official was charged Wednesday with "crimes against humanity" in a case that has reopened one of the most sensitive questions in French life: the extent to which occupied France collaborated with Nazis in World War II.

Maurice Papon, who served as budget minister under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing from 1978 to 1981, was accused of carrying out orders to deport Jews to death camps when he served under the German occupation authorities between 1942 and 1944.

All inquiries into the conduct of the French under the occupation are inevitably emotional. While the French pride themselves on their resistance against the Germans, many French officials served either under the German authorities or in the Vichy government, which ruled the initially unoccupied part of France after the defeat in 1940.

The Germans occupied all of France after the Allied invasion of North Africa in November 1942.

Even more difficult, however, are questions involving anti-Semitism. In recent years France has debated both how far the French went in assisting in the deportation and ultimate death of tens of thousands of French Jews, and how much anti-Semitism remains in France today.

The matter is already highly political. The accusations against Mr. Papon were first made a few days before the 1981 elections. Mr. Papon charged then that they had been brought as part of the campaign to discredit Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Jean-Claude Nicod, the chief investigating magistrate in Bordeaux, said Mr. Papon had asked to be charged to gain access to the files on the case.

Judge Nicod said that, under French law, Mr. Papon could see his files only if he was charged, or if he had been the victim of a crime. But the investigator added that, even if Mr. Papon had not made his request, the evidence obliged me to charge him."



Former Budget Minister Maurice Papon, right, and an unidentified friend leaving a Bordeaux court Wednesday.

Mr. Papon, 72, was accused in a court in Bordeaux of carrying out orders to deport Jews to death camps when he was secretary-general of the prefecture of Gironde during the Nazi occupation of France.

The matter is already highly political. The accusations against Mr. Papon were first made public by Le Canard Enchaîné on the eve of the 1981 elections, in which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was defeated by François Mitterrand.

Mr. Papon's lawyers, François Sarda and Jean Rozier, said through spokesman that they would not comment on the case.

When the allegations were first made, Mr. Papon asked a commission of former French Resistance fighters to investigate them. While serving as an official in occupied France, Mr. Papon was a member of the Resistance from 1943 onward and used his post to give information to those fighting the Germans.

In December 1981, the inquiry commission agreed that even though Mr. Papon had taken "courageous initiatives" against German orders, he should have remained rather than carry out the instructions.

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As Talks End, U.S. and Japan Seen at Impasse on Imports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and President Ronald Reagan ended talks Wednesday at an impasse over U.S. requests that Japan lift import quotas on key agricultural products.

"We got no promises on that," said Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige.

A senior administration official added that there were no breakthroughs on automobile imports from Japan or any other specific issue of interest to the United States.

However, after two meetings in as many days, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nakasone chose to emphasize the positive elements of relations between their nations.

Mr. Nakasone, entering a luncheon meeting with members of Congress, again stressed the positive aspects of U.S.-Japanese relations, noting frictions were inevitable between two economic giants.

And Mr. Reagan expressed pleasure at the step Mr. Nakasone had taken in his first two months in office "to further open Japan's markets."

The president said he was "aware of the political sensitivity in Japan to tariff reductions," but added: "Nothing would better prove to the American people the good intentions of our Japanese trading partners than tangible

progress in revising relevant Japanese certification laws and regulations that have currently impaired some of our manufactured exports to Japan."

Mr. Nakasone, entering a luncheon meeting with members of Congress, again stressed the positive aspects of U.S.-Japanese relations, noting frictions were inevitable between two economic giants.

But he, too, made clear that difficulties persist. "Since yesterday and my visit to the White House and with cabinet members," he said, "we have been showered, so

to speak, by some voices of criticism from your side. Compared to the showers that I had yesterday, I am fully expecting to be met by a storm today."

Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Republican leader, praised Mr. Nakasone in an introductory statement, but added: "There is much that remains to be done before it can be said that we are truly working in concert to overcome the difficulties we face and the threats that confront us."

[However, Senator John C. Danforth told Mr. Nakasone that, while Japan had moved in the right direction, he felt that an extension of Japan's restraint on automobile exports to the United States was "absolutely crucial" to help the U.S. auto industry. Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post reported.]

[The U.S. and Japan have come to a dangerous point in their relationship," said Mr. Danforth, the Missouri Republican who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. "The administration official who briefed reporters on the White House talk said that the most important accomplishment was an underscoring of the great importance the United States attaches to progress on trade issues under negotiation.

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Gromyko Courts W. Germans

With Election Soon, Missile Message Is Crucial

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — With a mix of bullying and sweet reasonableness,

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A.

Gromyko tried for the last four

days to persuade West Germany's

politicians and people that they

should reject the installation of a

new generation of U.S. medium-

range missiles.

Coming to Bonn only seven

weeks before a crucial and uncertain German national election, Mr.

Gromyko, 73, sought to portray the

Soviet Union as profoundly com-

mitted to seeking a reasonable arm's limitation accord with the

United States in Geneva.

But, ran the insistent Gromyko

message, a reckless and unpredict-

able Reagan administration —

"gamblers and con men," he sug-

gested in a toast Monday night —

had no sensitivity or empathy for

Europe's problems and, by holding

on to an impossible position at Geneva, threatened the hopes for a medium-range missile agreement.

After the carrot came the Gromyko stick: If Bonn went ahead and accepted the emplacement of

108 Pershing-2 missiles and 96 To-

mashawk cruise missiles starting in

December, West Germany would

be swept up in a new and dangerous nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union.

He added menacingly that Moscow "could not ignore" that West Germany would be the only North Atlantic Treaty Organization state to receive the swift Pershing-2.

NEWS ANALYSIS

■ Somalia Leader Offers To Talk With Ethiopia

Reuters

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Pres-

ident Mohammed Siad Barre of

Somalia offered Wednesday to

meet with Ethiopia's military ruler,

Mengistu Haile-Mariam, to discuss

an end to sporadic fighting on the

border between their nations.

"Somalia's position," Mr. Siad

Barre told members of local comp-

atives, "has always been that the

issue should be resolved in a peace-

ful manner, and we are prepared at

any time to go to any venue for a

peaceful dialogue with the Addis

Nitze Asserts He Retains U.S. Authority at Talks on Arms

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Paul H. Nitze, the chief American negotiator at the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles, said Tuesday he was convinced that he retained "the authority to pursue a meaningful agreement" with the Soviet Union.

In his first public comments since the ouster of Eugene V. Rostow last Wednesday as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Mr. Nitze sought to rebut the widespread view in Washington and abroad that his effort to alter the administration's approach toward the negotiations had reduced his effectiveness or might lead him to resign.

"I have had and will continue to have the necessary flexibility," he said. As to his belief that reducing U.S. and Soviet missiles in Europe to zero would not be acceptable to

the Russians, Mr. Nitze said: "I fully support the United States position, the zero-zero solution, as the best possible outcome for the United States, the Soviets and the world."

He said he would meet with President Ronald Reagan later this week and that they would discuss in detail "the United States' position as we go into the new session of negotiations."

It was Mr. Nitze's unhappiness with the administration's desire to remain firm on the abolition of all medium-range missiles by the two sides that sparked a sequence of events that led to Mr. Rostow's resignation.

Mr. Nitze said that he and his Soviet colleague "discussed an exploratory package which, it was hoped, might offer us the opportunity to discern common ground between the United States and Soviet positions."

He said: "This exploratory proposal was rejected by the Soviets and, while it was deemed by our government to have certain inadequacies, was nevertheless seen to be a proper part of our ongoing negotiating process. I was not reprimanded and indeed did not at

The New York Times reported Sunday that Mr. Nitze and his Soviet counterpart, Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, had negotiated privately last July an informal agreement moving away from the zero approach, in which the two sides would each have from 50 to 100 medium-range missiles, considerably fewer than the Soviet total of about 600, and more than the zero figure sought by Washington.

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any time exceed my instructions as negotiator."

Mr. Kvitsinsky conveyed the Soviet position to Mr. Nitze in late September and ended discussion of the approach.

Although Mr. Nitze left the impression, in his comments, that he had no complaints, sources close to Mr. Rostow said that Mr. Nitze expressed his frustration to Mr. Rostow on Jan. 10 about his inability to win support from within the government on a change in the American negotiating position.

Mr. Rostow then requested a meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and William P. Clark, the national security adviser, to discuss Mr. Nitze's instructions at the talks, which are to resume on Jan. 27.

Unknown to Mr. Rostow, Mr. Clark was working behind the scenes to persuade Mr. Reagan to dismiss Mr. Rostow from his post as director of the Arms Control

and Disarmament Agency, say officials who are unsympathetic to Mr. Rostow.

Mr. Shultz agreed to receive Mr. Rostow at 3:30 P.M. last Wednesday. When Mr. Rostow entered Mr. Shultz's office, he saw that Robert McFarlane, Mr. Clark's senior deputy, was also there, officials said. Mr. Rostow expressed his appreciation for the meeting, saying that he wanted to discuss Mr. Nitze's instructions.

Officials said Mr. Shultz then said the arrangements for preparing the instructions had created a problem and that the president was "uncomfortable" with the situation. His tone of voice led Mr. Rostow to ask if the president wanted him to resign and Mr. Shultz said "yes." He told him that an announcement was planned later that afternoon.

Mr. Rostow agreed to Mr. Shultz's request, and after telling him he would draft a letter of resig-

nation, went back to his office and told two of his staff, "I've just been sacked."

As a result of the sequence of events, Mr. Rostow has told his closest associates that he believes he was dismissed over policy disagreements, that the White House did not want any internal opposition to the decision to stand firm on the zero option.

Mr. Nitze believes that Mr. Nitze, who was even more adamantly seeking to drop the option, and had worked out an unauthorized informal agreement with his Soviet counterpart in Geneva to do just that, was not dismissed because the administration feared that if both had been let go, it would have led to a complete collapse of the negotiations and created major problems.

Kenneth Adelman, who was named to replace Mr. Rostow, has been the deputy chief representative to the United Nations.

WORLD BRIEFS

Heart Patient Operated on Again

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — Dr. Barney B. Clark slept comfortably overnight following a successful operation Tuesday to stop severe bleeding, a hospital spokeswoman said Wednesday. But physicians said the procedure reduced Dr. Clark's chances of leaving the hospital month's end.

In the operation Tuesday, Dr. Clark's third since an artificial heart was implanted Dec. 2, doctors sealed arteries to stop what they called "gushing" nosebleed. The patient had been suffering persistent nosebleeds that doctors attributed to an anti-coagulant drug he must take to prevent blood clots from forming around his plastic heart.

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Union leaders, buoyed by the success of Tuesday's strike, expressed cautious optimism that a deal could be reached.

Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani has set Thursday as the deadline for a pay restraint deal that political sources say is vital for the survival of four-party coalition. Industry sources said that in his talks, Mr. Fanfani is to offer plans aimed at holding wage increases to 13 percent.

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Greece Disrupted by 4-Hour Strike

ATHENS (UPI) — A four-hour strike by Greek workers yesterday brought transportation, communications, government offices, banks and schools to a standstill. Workers

Private business was not directly affected by the strike, which was called by the General Confederation of Greek Workers. The walkout to protest the government's decision to freeze salaries and wages for months in a campaign to fight inflation.

U.S.-Greek Talks on Bases Resumed

ATHENS (UPI) — Greece and the United States resumed negotiations Wednesday on an agreement covering the continued operations of military bases in Greece. Officials said the U.S. side is expected to respond to Greek proposals offered before Christmas.

The main sticking point in the talks appeared to be the amount to be paid by the United States in cash or in military hardware. Greek Socialist government has said that if no agreement is reached in the next few months, it will close the bases. The United States operates four large bases and several smaller installations in Greece.

U.S. Court Upholds 'Dual' Penalties

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that convicted criminals can be sentenced to extra time in prison if crimes were committed with a gun or other deadly weapon.

By a 7-2 vote, the justices reinstated Missouri's "armed criminal" law that treats the use of a deadly weapon during a crime as separate crime — punishable by a separate sentence.

A Missouri state appeals court had ruled that the dual sentences man convicted of robbing at gunpoint violated the U.S. Constitution protection against multiple prosecutions or multiple punishment for the same offense. The Supreme Court disagreed and ruled cumulative punishment constitutional in cases where the law specifically provides for it.

For the Record

MOSCOW (AP) — Yuli M. Vorontsov, a specialist on disarmament and U.S. affairs, has been named ambassador to France, the Tass news agency reported Wednesday. He replaces Stepan V. Chernovol, left Paris last month after nine years as Soviet ambassador.

ALGIERS (UPI) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe arrived Wednesday for a four-day stay in Algiers, his first official visit to an Arab country. Mr. Mugabe and President Benjedid Chedli Kolo are expected to discuss possible Algerian aid and oil exports to Zimbabwe. Algerian diplomatic sources said.

No Changes Are Expected In U.S. Position in Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

in the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona. The agenda for the talks includes security arrangements in Lebanon, future relations, a declaration ending the state of war and possible guarantees for the final accord.

■ UN Extends Force's Mandate

Earlier, **Bernard D. Nossiter** of The New York Times reported from the United Nations in New York:

The Security Council has extended the life of the largely immobilized UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon for another six months.

The vote Tuesday was 13-0. The Soviet Union and Poland abstained, as they usually do on issues involving UN forces.

Since Israel's armor rolled through the force while invading Lebanon, it has had only a token role, and the Security Council has extended its mandate for only three months at a time. This six-month extension of the mandate, which would have expired at midnight Wednesday, came in response to a request from the Lebanese government.

The vote Tuesday was 13-0. The Soviet Union and Poland abstained, as they usually do on issues involving UN forces.

Whatever is happening in eastern Europe, a number of American officials spoke of disarmament control, of confusing signals to the White House, where Reagan continues to signalibility but has never asked for details on possible compromises.

Officials talked of a lack of knowledge about arms control within the administration — no cabinet-level officer having

background in the subject — knowledge but rivalry at the ranks of experts dimmed by differences and transfers.

The U.S. posture is still that Soviet Union has military superiority, that the priority of the United States is to build up its own strength and thus any accord to limit arms must entail substantial disproportionate limits on Soviet forces.

Some officials in the White House and State Department favor compromise fold of the policy. Their strategy is to let the pressure come from West Europeans and from Democrats in the United States and in the lure of summertime.

While there have been no agency studies on compromise, officials in the State Department, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and on the NSC staff have been writing papers and talking about the next steps.

To these officials, even if the Soviet Union sent Mr. Habib to the Middle East last week to try to speed up formal Israeli-Lebanese talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, which Israel invaded June 6 to smash Palestine Liberation Organization forces north of its border. Thousands of PLO fighters were forced to evacuate Beirut in August, but thousands more remain behind Syrian lines in northern and eastern Lebanon.

Negotiations resume Thursday.

■ Soviet Rejects U.S. Complaints

The Soviet Union rejected on Wednesday U.S. complaints about the deployment of new Soviet SS-21 SA-5 anti-aircraft missiles in Syria. Reuters reported from Moscow.

U.S. intelligence sources in Washington said earlier this week that the missiles, which would be capable of reaching Israeli and Lebanese airspace, have arrived in Syria. A State Department spokesman said Tuesday that the new missiles are "not conducive to peace in the area."

The newspaper Haaretz reported that a U.S.-manned station could guard Israel's northern border against Syrian troop movements and also could monitor the southern flank of the Soviet Union.

Other issues in Mr. Habib's talk under a precedent set when Israel relinquished the Sinai Desert to Egypt and handed over an electronic warning station to U.S. civilians.

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■ Soviet Launches Satellites

United Press International — MOSCOW — The Soviet Union launched eight satellites into Earth orbit on Wednesday with a single booster rocket, Tass reported.

Satellites next to the new diplomatic and government complex, the Abu Dhabi Inter-Continental Hotel provides incomparable facilities including a health club, lighted tennis courts and air conditioned squash courts. Fully equipped businessman's centre, convention and meeting facilities up to 1,000.

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In Southern China, a Lesson on Corruption

Execution of Local Political Official Is Viewed as Warning to Others

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's execution of a local Communist Party official for graft involving about \$35,000 in cash and electronic goods appears to be a move to chill mandarins on the make.

The execution Monday of Wang Zhong, for the kind of corruption that might bring a brief prison term for a convicted U.S. politician, was the first official to be executed under the government's latest anti-corruption campaign.

The party newspaper, the People's Daily, hailed his punishment as of "immense satisfaction to the people."

"This strict but justified verdict," it said in a front-page editorial Tuesday, "serves as a heavy

blow and stern warning to criminals who have furiously sabotaged the socialist economy."

Since the well-publicized war on venality opened in March 1982, the Chinese government contends that it has uncovered more than 136,000 cases of "economic crime," a euphemism for embezzlement.

Like other Guangdong cadres, however, he was unable to resist the easy temptations — "sugar-coated bullets" in the Communist parlance — offered by the rampant smuggling of goods into China from Hong Kong.

Fulfilling his duties, Mr. Wang made sure the contraband was seized and carefully stored in warehouses dotting his county, the People's Daily said.

But the paper continued, he also raided the warehouses for his own gain, taking 263 wristwatches, 17 cassette recorders, electric fans, television sets and other items valued at \$29,000.

Mr. Wang also accepted bribes from people in his county — \$6,000 in cash and appliances — in exchange for permission to travel to Hong Kong.

The law, the paper said, "will be enforced strictly and impartially on criminals who sabotage the economy, no matter where they are, no matter what their position."

For skeptics who have watched previous governments decimate their political adversaries in the name of "clean government," the current campaign has been seen as a classic case of "only swatting at flies, not at tigers."

Diplomats noted, however, that the Wang execution seemed politically colorless.

As top party leader in Haifeng

last Monday in a note handed to China's ambassador to Hanoi, Qiu Liuxing, the broadcast said. It calls for China and Vietnam to "refrain from carrying out armed activities and other hostile actions or opening fire at the border regions of the two countries" from Feb. 5 to 19.

China and Vietnam, who fought an inconclusive monthlong war in 1979, issue monthly bulletins accusing each other of cross-border invasions, artillery and rocket shelling and kidnappings.

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As top

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It is intended to appoint a suitable qualified candidate experienced in corporate financial public relations world-wide. He will combine a facility for clarity of thought with spoken and written conciseness, and a thorough understanding of the objectives of corporate communications. A certain amount of world-wide travel will be involved. The remuneration package and prospects will be very attractive. Location: Europe.

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The ideal candidate will be financially and commercially oriented with some years of experience in the acquisition department of an investment/merchant bank. He will be fully conversant with major stock exchange practices and have good negotiating skills. Above all, his attitude will be positive rather than negative. He will probably have earned an MBA or equivalent degree, be personable, dynamic, and a clear thinker.

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Soviet Writer Warned Not to Publish in West

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Roy A. Medvedev, recognized as one of the Soviet Union's foremost historians, said Wednesday that the state prosecutor has warned him to cease publishing his books and articles in the West or face imprisonment.

Mr. Medvedev, 57, said that his numerous historical works and political analyses of the past 14 years were declared to be a "jumble" of reality constituting "anti-Soviet activity damaging to the interests of the Soviet state."

He said that he was summoned Tuesday to the Moscow offices of the state prosecutor general, where a deputy prosecutor, Oleg A. Sorok, read him a written warning in the presence of an aide and an officer of the KGB security police.

Mr. Medvedev said that he was accused of "fabricating slander" against the Soviet Union and quoted Mr. Sorok as saying, "Either you cease writing such articles and books or we shall put you in jail."

The leadership has assigned me to warn you to cease hostile activities against us and to engage in socially useful activities," the deputy prosecutor added.

Mr. Medvedev said that he rejected the warning as having no legal or factual basis. In a statement addressed to the Soviet prosecutor general, he said, "I have no motives other than the good of the people ... I have no fear of any possible punishment."

The warning to the historian reflects a general tightening of political controls under Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader. In addition to a broad crackdown on dissent, there are signs of mounting pressure on all intellectuals — many of whom are deeply but silently alienated from the regime — to toe the Communist Party's ideological line.

Earlier this month, the Communist Party daily, Pravda, called on writers and artists to play a larger role in publicizing the party's achievements, improving its propaganda and resolving "pressing problems of economic and social development."

Writers and artists were told to lend their talents to the new campaign for social discipline and

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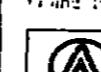
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Ref. IHT BM 15

U.S., Europe Prelates End Vatican Talks on Anti-Nuclear Position

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — U.S. Roman Catholic bishops and their counterparts from NATO member countries in Europe wound up what amounted to a Vatican disarmament summit Wednesday, examining the American church's sweeping condemnation of nuclear warfare.

The bishops reaffirmed the responsibility and the moral authority of the church concerning the problems of war and peace, a communiqué said. The statement was issued in French and English by the Holy See and the bishops of the United States and Western Europe present at the meeting.

"The draft document condemns any intent or threat to use unclear weapons and said that even possessing them as a deterrent can be tolerated only if states are being taken toward mutual disarmament.

Archbishop Joseph L. Bernardin of Chicago, a leader of the anti-nuclear effort, said Tuesday that the document may be amended "to affirm the right to self-defense that individuals and nations possess."

But he said no substantive changes could be expected and that any opposition voiced at the Vatican conference "won't significantly affect American bishops" in their strong anti-nuclear stance.

"Our position is the same as that expressed by the Holy Father to the United Nations in June, namely, that deterrence is not an end in itself but a means to an end, and that it is morally acceptable only in this qualified sense," he said.

Asked if they would change the document if the bishops from Western Europe disagreed with them, the archbishop said, "There are many factors that will be taken into consideration, but in the final analysis, the last revision is in the hands of our national hierarchy."

SAVE THE WHALES — A man poured water

Wednesday over one of about 90 false killer whales stranded on a beach 180 miles east of Melbourne. A wildlife official said about half the whales had died.

2 Detectives Charged In London Shooting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — London police have charged one detective with attempted murder and another with attempted wounding in connection with a police ambush last week in which a man was seriously wounded.

The two detectives, charged Tuesday, were released Wednesday pending a court appearance March 17.

Detective Constable John Jardine, a member of Scotland Yard's Criminal Intelligence Branch, and Peter Finch, a metropolitan detective constable, made no comment during a three-minute bail hearing at Horsferry Road Magistrates' Court.

Mr. Jardine was charged with attempted murder and Mr. Finch with attempted wounding in last Friday's shooting of Stephen Waldorf, 26, a film director who was

mistaken for an escaped fugitive on a West London street.

Police have officially described the shooting as a "tragic case of mistaken identity."

The two policemen, both 37, have been suspended from duty with pay. A third officer remains suspended pending further inquiries, police said.

Mr. Waldorf was hit by at least five bullets in the police ambush and also suffered a fractured skull when, according to one witness, he was pistol-whipped by a policeman after the ambush. Mr. Waldorf was reported to be improving Wednesday and no longer in critical condition at St. Stephen's Hospital.

Police were hunting David Marlin, who escaped from a cell in a court on Dec. 24 after he was accused of the attempted murder of a policeman, firearms offenses and robbery. A woman in the car with Mr. Waldorf was a friend of the wanted man.

The shooting has raised an outcry in Britain, where policemen are unarmed except in special circumstances and are directed to fire only when in danger or to protect members of the public.

Home Secretary William Whitelaw, the cabinet minister responsible for law enforcement, told Parliament on Monday the shooting was grave and disturbing and said nothing like it should happen again. He said there would be a full investigation with "no cover-up, whitewash."

U.S. Triple Slayer Faces Execution

New York Times Service

NORRISTOWN, Pennsylvania — A jury convicted Roger A. Buehl of first-degree murder and recommended that he be sentenced to die in the electric chair for shooting and killing Courtland S. Gross, 77, a retired chairman of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., his wife and housekeeper.

The judge of the Montgomery County Common Pleas Court will formally pass the sentence at a later date.

Mr. Buehl, 25, who denied he had committed the murders, was convicted on three counts of murder in the first and third degree, burglary, weapons charges and several lesser offenses in connection with the slayings last July in the Grosses' mansion.

The activity has been accompanied by more strident, militaristic statements by Argentine military leaders.

Neither the State Department, the Pentagon nor the CIA had official comment.

CBS, quoting intelligence sources, said Argentina "may be preparing to terrorize the Falklands" with commando raids from submarines.

The report added, however, that both U.S. and British analysts agree that Argentina "is a long way from posing any serious threat of retaking the islands."

The network said U.S. analysts think targets might include British radar sites, communications facil-

ties and anti-aircraft batteries, add-

ing that "U.S. intelligence also warns of an Argentine plan to lure a British patrol helicopter outside the exclusion zone and shoot it down."

The CBS report said Britain has an infantry battalion on the island, the Royal Air Force has added a squadron of Phantom jets, and radar defenses have been upgraded.

In Britain, the Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, quoted unidentified officials as saying there would be little that the 4,000-strong British garrison on the Falklands could do to prevent a small temporary landing by Argentine troops on a remote area of the islands.

"There are just not enough troops to line all the cliffs around the islands," one official was quoted as saying.

Reports of renewed Argentine military preparations follow the release Tuesday in London of an official report that largely exonerated Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of charges her government could have been better prepared for the Argentine action.

Although one opposition Labor Party official admitted Wednesday the report "doesn't exactly hand us a smoking gun," government opponents pounced on its muted criticism and promised a formidable assault in a parliamentary debate set for next week.

Many Falkland Islanders themselves questioned the report's conclusions.

Adrian Monk, the island's representative in London, said, "I am rather surprised by the report. They seem to have completely exonerated everybody. I find it difficult to believe that there were no strong indications from Argentina that the invasion would take place when it did."

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STYLE

Lagerfeld Makes Chanel Design DebutBy Yves Dorsay
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For the first time since the death of the famous Mademoiselle in 1971, the house of Chanel has turned over its couture collection to a designer of worldwide reputation, Karl Lagerfeld.

The Hotel Ritz across the street, "Mademoiselle, Privé," but that's about all that is left of the former Chanel workshops which have become an immense, elegantly modern studio decorated by André Putman.

"In most people's minds Chanel now means knee-length hemlines and multicolored suits," Lagerfeld added. "But she did much more than that in her life. Chanel has become a bourgeois ideal, a sort of passport to good taste, but I am not interested in this at all. What I like is the Chanel of her youth — amusing, avant-garde, even outrageous, who actually had the boudoirs."

Asked what he is keeping of the Chanel image, Lagerfeld said: "I don't keep anything; that's the point. It's just the spirit, which I'm trying to adapt, a refinement that is all but forgotten."

"Chanel was first with a lot of things, all very chic," he noted, "which every other designer picked up later, like black and white and navy and white — a crisp, impeccable style known today as very Parisian. Well, she invented it."

A great part of the collection will be in that spirit, Lagerfeld said, as well as tulles and lace dresses for which Chanel was also famous, but which people forgot all about.

But mostly, as Lagerfeld points out: "Chanel invented an attitude, which is more important than details. She was the first to wear an old T-shirt with an immense emerald necklace."

The collection will include about 100 models, with some 50 units, which Lagerfeld insists he is keeping though changing slightly. "Remember, Chanel was changing all the time, it was only in her last few years that she started repeating herself. But she showed all lengths, even nipped-in waists, as you can see in this 1939 so-called 'Watson suit,'" Lagerfeld said, showing a large poster, with Chanel looking at an unusually fitted creation of hers.

Lagerfeld also noted that "couture is quite another concept. It is a very refined, very subtle approach to clothes which cater to women with a certain lifestyle. In those clothes the inside is even better than the outside because here, the luxury is for oneself, not to show off."

"I think there is a great Chanel misunderstanding," Lagerfeld said, in his new studio, on top of the fashion house. "The door still reads 'Chanel' and no one could be further apart. Chanel was the quintessential Frenchwoman — dark, petite, vital and so totally Parisian that she spent her life between her Rue Cambon salons and

she achieved his fame through his ready-to-wear designs for Chloé and his fur collections for Fendi.

(Before this move, the collections were designed by two former Chanel assistants.) The spring 1983 couture collection will be shown Jan. 25, at 3:30, and the big question in everyone's mind is: "Can Lagerfeld pull it off?"

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The Group of Ten

The treasury ministers of the 10 richest industrial countries, meeting in Paris, seem to have made good progress. Their job was to work out an agreement for a rapid increase in the International Monetary Fund's capacity to lend to countries in trouble. The rich countries have come to realize that the IMF is their best and probably only hope for avoiding defaults on international debts — defaults that would severely disrupt their own domestic banking systems. By lending to countries in trouble, the IMF keeps the lines of credit and trade open. If the rich countries provide enough money in time, the IMF will succeed in preserving stability as economic growth slowly resumes and the present strains diminish.

But should that system of lending be preserved? Should America use its dollars to help countries that have borrowed more than they can currently repay? The subcommittee on international economic policy of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, under Maryland's Sen. Charles Mathias, is holding useful hearings on those questions. The simplest answer is that foreign deficits, and economic decline in Third World countries, destroy markets for U.S. exports and wipe out jobs in America. But what of the accusation that Mexico and Brazil just borrowed too much?

As the economist Lawrence B. Krause put it to the Mathias subcommittee, "Interdepen-

dence works in both directions: It spreads prosperity when the world economy is expanding, and it spreads recession when the world economy is contracting." Brazil, Mexico and the others were well able to carry their debt until the recession in the industrial world curtailed their export earnings and soaring interest rates in New York and London increased their debt payments beyond previous expectation. The countries that borrowed most heavily were those most committed to raising their people's standards of living, as Mr. Krause observed. "This is not to suggest that there were no instances of excessive borrowing, but in the main foreign indebtedness was undertaken within a reasonable domestic setting. That is, growth and debt go together."

A sudden end to borrowing would mean, for those countries, dire austerity for their people. The IMF has a duty to set certain conditions on its loans, to ensure that they are used well. But the IMF and the governments that set its policy — most prominently, the U.S. government — have an equal duty not to ignore the social consequences of those conditions. It is not the interest rates that ultimately matter. It is the employment rates and, beyond them, levels of nutrition and death rates. Those are the realities with which the finance ministers and the bankers are dealing.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Elusive Compromise

The disclosure that American and Soviet negotiators reached an informal Eurotreaty agreement last July is a cause for hope. A good cause for dismay is the Reagan administration's refusal, ever since, to permit the search for compromise to proceed.

Europe's anti-nuclear movement was, to be sure, quieted for a time by President Reagan's "zero-zero" proposal to ban all medium-range missiles on both sides. However, roosting on that position became untenable when allied leaders began to yearn for compromise and Moscow hinted at flexibility.

Several mysteries now surround these negotiations. One is why the Kremlin, in the twilight of the Brezhnev era, pulled back from concepts its negotiator presumably was authorized to pursue. A second is whether the Andropov regime will return to it. But the most baffling question is why the Reagan administration believes it can go on avoiding serious negotiation; having agreed to follow guidelines from the 16-nation NATO alliance, it must know that if Americans refuse to explore compromise, the allies will.

Compromises have already been suggested in recent weeks by France's president, Italy's foreign minister, NATO's secretary-general and the foreign and defense ministers of Britain and West Germany. The Bonn government, facing a difficult election, is being taunted by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko; its opposition leader was won over by Mr. Andropov. The alliance is being pulled apart.

The deal that America's negotiator, Paul Nitze, made in July was along the lines now being urged by the Europeans. It would have sharply cut back the Soviet force of 340 triple-warhead SS-20s, reducing the 250 in Europe to

about 75. In return NATO would have sharply reduced its plan to deploy 372 American single-warhead Pershing-2s and cruise missiles. It was a much better deal for the West than the recent Soviet offer of 162 SS-20s in Europe for zero American deployment.

A senior U.S. official complains that disclosure of the abortive compromise may create "a mythology" about a breakthrough "that Neandertals in Washington blocked." Mythology? Was the approach so flawed as to justify a refusal even to discuss something other than zero-zero? This is implausible than an expert of Mr. Nitze's standing and hard-line views could have been so deluded. He was far from concluding a verifiable treaty, but he was negotiating in the real world.

The Pentagon argues that it can get a better deal as the year-end target for deployment approaches. But is it stalling to achieve agreement — or to avoid an accord that might psychologically impede rearmament?

Without a record of serious bargaining, no NATO consensus for deployment can survive. One way to regain the initiative lies in the suggestion of the West German and Italian foreign ministers to move toward zero-zero in stages. The United States could offer to limit its deployments to any reduced level of Soviet missiles and warheads in Europe. Any compromise is bound to have that shape.

America's tactics may gain coherence now that Secretary of State George Shultz will direct them. But he does not have much time. The disclosure of Mr. Nitze's disavowal — and that bargaining stopped last summer — can only further damage the alliance and poison the West German election campaign.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Not Engraved in Granite

Cuts of \$11.3 billion in proposed fiscal 1984 defense spending, as recommended by Defense Secretary Weinberger and approved by President Reagan, prove that the defense budget is not holy writ engraved in granite.

The nation might save multibillions more, and at the same time strengthen U.S. security, through appointment of a cabinet-level defense cost control board to oversee the president's five-year, \$1.6-trillion military buildup.

It helps put the picture of U.S. military capability into perspective to realize that the greatest military effort in history, which led to victory in World War II, was accomplished not by a "military establishment" but by a thrown-together civilian army led by a largely mongrel officer corps and a cluster of maverick geniuses, working not out of marble halls but old ramshackle buildings all around the world. They produced the momentum that slashed the Nazi and Japanese war machines. After the war the Pentagon bureaucratized war planning and fell into the stagnation that critics at the Heritage Foundation charge is the chief affliction of U.S. defense today.

— The Indianapolis Star.

The Misery Index Is Down

It is definitely in the air to go after Ronald Reagan very hard. The popular fashion is to assume that we live in a society in which all that happens is the doing of the president of the United States. So how do we make the

factual adjudication? Why not use a Democratic measurement, the Misery Index? You add the unemployment figure to the inflation figure. Under Mr. Carter, the MI stood at 19.8. Under Mr. Reagan, at this moment, it is 15.8.

— Columnist William F. Buckley Jr.

West Indians in South Africa

The arrival and welcome of West Indian cricketers in South Africa must cause opponents of sporting contact with the Republic to wince. When white men did it, it was racism. When brown men did it (Sri Lankans) it was misguided. Now West Indians do it, far more effectively than their predecessors, and make short shrift of two white provincial sides.

There was a time when the sporting boycott of South Africa clearly had some good effects. Now that there are some signs of change in South Africa, the leaders of the boycott become more vicious in its maintenance. They will never give up, and [Tuesday's] offer of further concessions to them by the president of the South African Olympic Committee amounts to words on empty air.

Yet perhaps the market will tell. There is a call for black West Indian players in South Africa as there is a call for skilled black labor in that country's labor markets. What the anti-apartheid extremists fear most is that South Africa will manage to put her house in order before they have had the satisfaction (no doubt vicarious) of a full-blooded revolution.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR JAN. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Paris Cabies Are Angry

PARIS — The announcement made by Mr. Lépine, the prefect of police, that "cab crawling" in a number of the main Paris streets will be forbidden has caused a certain amount of effervescence among the Paris cab drivers, and more especially within the bosom of their syndical chamber, which is supposed to watch over their interests. This trade union society has called a meeting for this evening to protest against the prefect's alleged arbitrary ban on hunting for customers, and possibly when their wings are gripped, may have been fully expanded and given flight. "Messieurs les cochers" may be more fully alive to the additional ills which have been added to their not altogether unenviable lot.

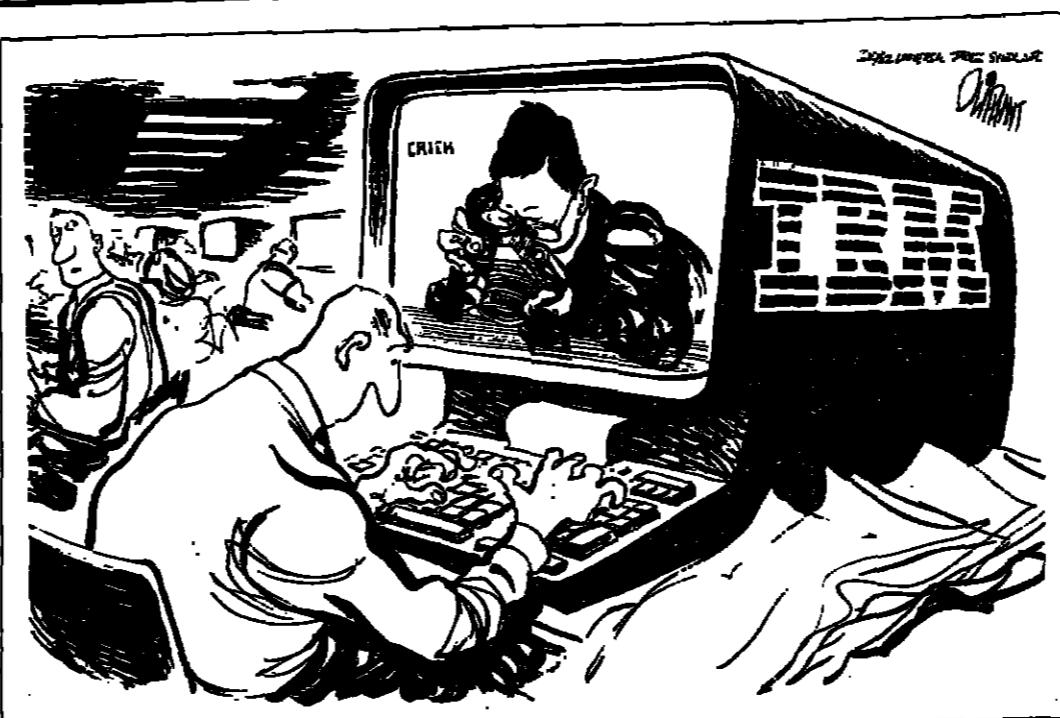
— The Indianapolis Star.

1933: Pay Cut for Babe Ruth?

NEW YORK — Babe Ruth's annual salary squabble with the moguls of the New York Yankees has begun, but there are several new and interesting aspects to the 1933 dispute, what with economic depression and so forth. The mighty Babe was offered a round-figure paycheck for the year of \$50,000. That is a pile of money these days, but to the Bambino it represented a 33½ percent cut from last year's stipend of \$75,000. Viewed from that perspective, the 50 "grand" looked like pit money to Ruth — or at least that was the impression he gave. Among baseball followers closely in touch with Ruth the consensus of opinion is that he will not accept less than \$65,000 unless he is granted a longer contract.

— The Indianapolis Star.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1983



Americans Should Regard Japan as an Ally . . .

By Philip H. Trezise

WASHINGTON — In Washington, at present, hostility toward Japan is greater than any time since 1945. At least that is the impression one gets from the statements of politicians. Several years ago, in another period of aggravated relations, a leading member of the U.S. government referred to Japan as "that monster we have created." Similar but less affectionate expressions can be heard today. Rumor had it that President Reagan was advised to greet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone this week with a new sanction on Japanese imports.

Postwar Japan is an extraordinary success story. Reflective Japanese may comfort themselves with the thought that success can evoke sentiments beyond admiration, resentment being one. Americans might consider that Japan is an American success story, too.

After a war fought with great bitterness, America turned from thoughts of a vengeful peace to recreating Japan as a pacific democracy. Douglas MacArthur's occupation can be given too much credit, but the political institutions and the reforms dating from the general's reign have flourished amazingly.

Japan today is one of those few nations in which popular elections, civil rights, a free press and independent courts are taken for granted. A society in which half a century ago political assassination was acceptable has become a model of political stability and of widely shared well-being.

This is not to idealize matters. There is much to criticize about Japan, particularly its policies toward the outer world. Still, perspective is needed, and so is common sense.

Not for the first time, Americans are unhappy about Japanese defense expenditures. Japan's constitution, written, it is said, in Gen. MacArthur's headquarters, abjures not only war but even the creation of "land, sea and air forces." These sweeping strictures have not prevented Japan from building the world's eighth-ranking military force. But the constitution is a restraint, and so is the absence of a strong constituency for military spending.

Of course Japan could do more for its defense. The critical shortcomings of the Self-Defense Forces are not in ships and planes but in supplies of ammunition, missiles, fuel and so on.

Remediating these would strengthen allied capabilities in Northeast Asia.

What Americans should not expect is budgetary savings. The two U.S.

Marine regiments in Okinawa might go to Hawaii, but their pay and allowances would go along. The Seventh Fleet could count on more support from the Japanese, but its ships would not be retired, nor would the U.S. Navy leave the base at Yokosuka, for which the nearest alternative is Pearl Harbor. (Japan, incidentally, contributes \$1 billion yearly to help maintain the American bases.)

The hope that more military spending would be the means to weaken Japan competitively is illusory as it is mean-spirited. The Japanese economy is operating below potential and could easily meet additional military demands.

Eminent in both American parties tell us that Japan is unfriendly. The American market is open, Japan's is closed. Moreover, through something called industrial policy Japan threatens to catch up with or surpass America in high technology, endangering U.S. national security.

It is true that Japan still has egregious restrictions on imports. So has America, but Japan has the trade surplus. Victimized most are Japanese consumers, but the irritation of American exporters is justifiable.

It is well to remember that we are

An Agreeable Meeting In Disagreeable Times

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had a pleasant and useful meeting Tuesday, but most of their economic and military differences were passed on to their subordinates for analysis until the two leaders meet again in Tokyo, probably in the next few days. He would insist, he said, that Japan must be an "open society," for it had learned a great deal from the United States. "We were our teacher after the last war," he observed, "and you should be proud of it . . . But now your pupils are prepared to take on its own responsibilities, and cooperate in the organization of a more sensible world."

What did this mean? It meant, he answered, that the United States and Japan must cooperate and get together on joint ventures to produce automobiles, steel and computers to develop military technology.

Much has been started in this direction, he remarked, and much more could be done. Toyota and General Motors are talking about working together for production of a new automobile to replace the Chevrolet. Many other cooperative ventures are possible, if the two sides begin to think about their common interests. Postwar Japan, he said, tended to think about the past rather than the future but the rising generation in Japan, he insisted, is ready for a different and more cooperative world in the last decades of the century.

But, he said, one problem has been that while Japan insisted that its children learn English and study the problems of selling Japanese products in America, the United States did not do the same to export its products to Japan.

The Republican 1980 platform said that Japan would be "the pillar of American policy in Asia." Some of the current rhetoric, from both Democrats and Republicans, seems to say that Japan is enemy number one. This cannot be seriously meant.

Japan's government and citizens do not conduct themselves always or altogether as Americans would wish. But it is preposterous to view Japan, as its predecessors he is no longer willing for a "consensus" at home, but is taken the lead in making some concessions on both trade and defense, not enough to satisfy Washington's wishes, but enough, he hopes, to avoid a crisis with the United States.

The miracle of Japan's rise since its defeat and the loss of its empire depended on its importation of oil and other raw materials, and its supply of these materials has depended in large measure on the defense of the sea-lanes and the maintenance of peace by the power, at immense expense, of the United States.

So it is not unreasonable for Mr. Reagan to suggest that Japan do more to share the defense burden. For example, to fuel the furnaces of Japan's factories there is almost a bridge of tankers on the high seas between the Middle East and Yokohama — one every 30 miles or so, hours a day, every day of the year.

But is it really in American interests to press Japan to become a military power again? Or should Japan use its economic power to help South Korea and the other emerging nations to establish a more stable economic and domestic foundation for their struggling people?

These may be the important questions, certainly more important than oranges or cars, but Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nakasone had no time in their first meeting to deal with them. They could be expected to do so, deal with that \$20-billion trade deficit, trying to avoid the rising tide of protectionism on both sides, agree to address the larger question about the Soviet Union's China and the Middle East sometime later.

In their meeting they were able to define the questions before them, remembering that a trade deficit contributed to their tragic past and should be avoided at all costs in the future. The indications are that that is what they have tried to do.

The New York Times

West Germany's Politicians Are Off for a Wide Open Race

By John Dornberg

Mr. Schmidt was toppled and Mr. Kohl became chancellor.

Moreover, there appears to be disenchantment with Mr. Kohl's stewardship, brief as it has been, and especially with the new administration's inability to get a grip on the economy. There is a growing awareness that the recession is really no political party's or coalition's doing and that none has a solution. So the question being asked is what was all the hullabaloo about in the fall?

Mr. Vogel, a former mayor of Munich,

rich and West Berlin and a former minister of justice in Schmidt's cabinet, has proved a better successor to Mr. Schmidt than many expected. He is a less effective speaker but is better at uniting the SPD factions. He was a forceful campaigner during his 12 years in Munich.

What of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher? The FDP is so discredited and divided that it would be close to miraculous if it won the minimum 5 percent of the vote needed for representation in the Bundestag. In Hamburg it scored only 2.6 percent last month, down from 4.9 percent as recently as June and 14 percent in the 1980 general election.

For Helmut Kohl the impending political demise of the FDP and Mr. Genscher, who is not only his coalition partner but a personal friend and longtime neighbor, poses a difficult problem. If the Free Democrats do not return to parliament but the Christian Democrats do win an absolute majority, he will have no choice but to make Franz-Josef Strauss vice chancellor and foreign minister.

It was Mr. Strauss, the 1980 CDU candidate, who grabbed the CDU nomination from Mr. Kohl by more or less convincing the party that Mr. Kohl lacked the political stature and lecturing capacity to govern.

Mr. Strauss said not long ago, "I really do not care who serves as chancellor under me."

International Herald Tribune

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Churchillian Parallel

Regarding "Churchillian Echoes of Impatience," (IHT, Jan. 13) by George F. Will:

I draw parallels between the situation in Britain 50 years ago (vis-a-vis Germany) and the current state of U.S.-Soviet relations. The proudest moment of my life was the 1940 speech by Winston Churchill.

Opinion surveys, which lost some credibility in Hamburg last month, indicate that the SPD has bottomed out of a trough and has a chance to return to power, albeit perhaps as a minority government tacitly tolerated by the environmental Greens — who seem likely to make it into the Bundestag. Depending on which pollster you believe, the SPD's chances range from middling to rather good. What has happened?

As Anatol Rapoport, among others, has pointed out, the atom bomb and its ever more effective descendants have turned war between great powers into a non-zero-sum game, thereby making the neo-Chauchewitzian view of conflicts invalid.

As every historian or serious reader of history now knows, Hitler wanted war and was going to have it no matter what the West would do. Conservative England did not dislike Hitler but thought he was an excellent protection against atheist communism. The same ilk of men who then claimed that Hitler was not so bad, and here in England some of the very

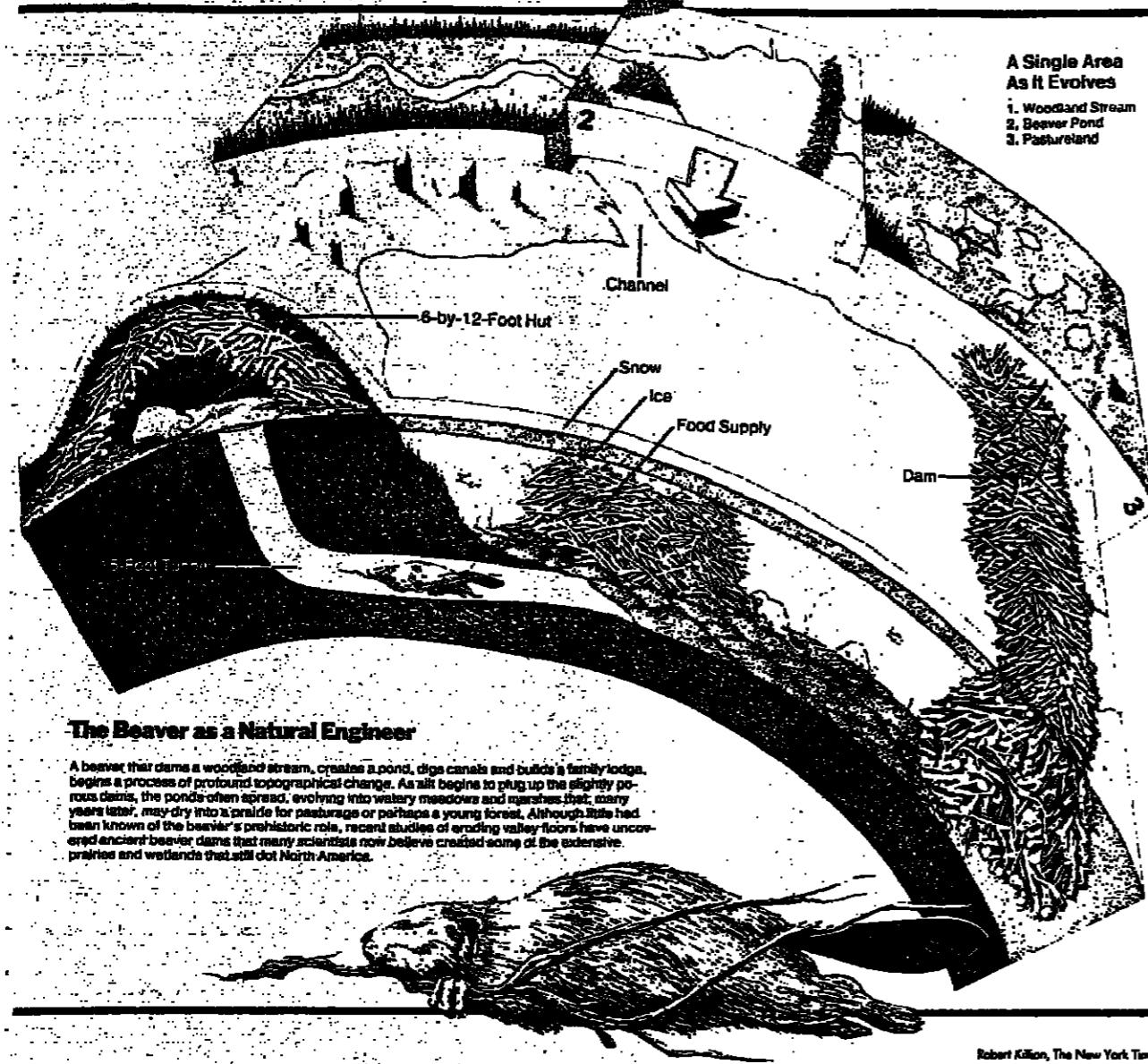
same men, are now telling us that Russia is another Nazi Germany.

Russia is very surely not planning war, quite the contrary. Russia is afraid of the West, and rightly so. Since the year 1918 the West and the United States in particular have made military and economic moves to overthrow the Soviet government.

Reagan and Weinberger have said they want to ruin the "basket case" Russians, depicted as godless fiends.

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SCIENCE

**The Beaver as a Natural Engineer**

A beaver that dams a woodland stream, creates a pond, digs canals and builds a family lodge, begins a process of profound topographical change. As all begins to plug up the slightly porous soil, the water level rises, flooding nearby meadows and pastures. Many years later, may dry into a marsh for pasture or perhaps a young forest. Although it has been known of the beaver's prehistoric role, recent studies of eroding valley floors have uncovered ancient beaver dams that many scientists now believe created some of the extensive prairies and wetlands that dot North America.

Robert Killoen, The New York Times

The Beaver's Major Effects on Ecology

By Bayard Webster

NEWS YORK — A few years ago, Robert Naiman was tramping through a virgin forest in eastern Quebec in search of a pristine stream that had run the same course for decades, unmarred by pollution and untouched by man.

A biologist interested in fish and streams, Dr. Naiman was looking for that ideal undisturbed watercourse so he could study its ecology, hydrology and aquatic life. But wherever he and his fellow researchers looked, creeks or rivers showed signs of having been altered significantly over a period of years, not by man but rather by one of nature's shiest yet most accomplished critters — the beaver.

I thought it had long been thought to be declining substantially in worldwide ecological influence, its dams and canals had changed the character of most of the streams Dr. Naiman saw — creating large ponds and multibraided stream channels.

As I saw how beavers impacted streams in so many ways I began to see how they were keystone animals in the shaping of stream ecosystems and surrounding landscapes in many parts of North America," he said. "I realized then how important beavers were in the life of streams," said Dr. Naiman, a researcher from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on Cape Cod. Few of today's scientists have studied beavers because of a sharp reduction in their population around the turn of the century. The beaver has made a recent comeback and Dr. Naiman's hike in Quebec led to an extensive re-ex-

amination of the beaver in the role of nature's version of hydraulic engineer.

The first stage of his research, completed recently with the aid of a National Science Foundation grant, disclosed what he had come to suspect: *Castor canadensis*, the American beaver, plays a much more important and intricate role in aquatic and forest ecology than had previously been known.

Dr. Naiman and his fellow researchers used a Woods Hole research station along the Matane River in the wilderness of eastern Quebec as headquarters for their investigations, with occasional excursions to Montana for comparative studies of beavers in more mountainous habitats.

With the assistance of the U.S. Forest Service and the Quebec provincial government, they studied how the aquatic animals changed the physical, chemical, ecological, topographical, and population characteristics of areas where they settled, and the effects of the changes. The following are a few of their findings:

• As beaver dams water channels, effectively slowing the flow of water, soil erosion diminishes. Nutrients in the water, such as nitrogen, phosphorus and carbon, are slowly released below the dam, increasing the quantity and enhancing the quality of aquatic life in the stream below.

• Beavers carry nitrogen-rich woods such as willow, cedar and birch into their pond as food and building material. The nitrogen enriches the pond water, attracting additional species of vertebrates and invertebrates.

• By cutting down trees and opening the forest canopy so sunlight reaches the ground, beavers can cause changes in soil composition and temperature. As a result, types of bacteria and other microorganisms that had not been there before form communities in the soil.

• By damming streams in their watershed habitats, beavers significantly increase the volume of water in the watercourse and mitigate the impact of periods of drought on the surrounding countryside.

• The indirect effects of human activity and population settlements have been significant and long-lasting.

Wildlife scientists have, of course, long had a general knowledge of beavers and their habitats. Their dams, lodges, ponds and dens, however, have been created by chemical pheromone communication among the insects, independent of age.

canals have never been hard to find. But the animals themselves are not that easy to observe.

"They're quite secretive," Dr. Naiman said, noting that during the first year he studied them he saw only four beavers, though their habitat was everywhere.

Embankments of tree limbs dammed the streams, forming ponds. Dome-like wood-and-mud structures, beaver lodges, rose above the pond surfaces. Files of branches and twigs, food caches, were stacked alongside the domes.

And stretching like filaments outward from the creeks, ponds and lakes were beaver-made canals leading to the woods at spots where dozens of trees had been felled, leaving clusters of pointed stumps, resembling abandoned World War II tank traps.

Although their tree-felling exploits are regarded as an aesthetic deficit in nature's scheme, and as a major nuisance by some landowners, ecologists note that they are no threat to the forests since the types of trees they cut are replaced by other fast growing species such as pine, fir and spruce.

The beaver, which has been traced back to the Eocene, about 55 million years ago, is still admirably equipped for the terrestrial and aquatic feats it performs today. Its incisor teeth can cut down trees a foot thick. (Like most rodents, it must constantly chew hard, resistant substances to keep its teeth from growing too long.) Valves in its ears and nostrils shut out water as it swims beneath the surface. Beavers have been observed to stay underwater for as long as half an hour and to swim underwater for half a mile. A true herbivore, the beaver subsists on roots, shoots, twigs, leaves and bark of plants.

RECENT studies of eroding valley floors have uncovered ancient beaver dams that many scientists now believe created some of the extensive prairies and wetlands that still dot North America. Leonard Lee Rue 3d, in the "World of the Beaver," writes: "The beaver, more than any other factor, was responsible for the early exploration of our country."

The topographical succession, Dr. Naiman explained, begins with a stream, or narrow river. Beavers arrive, build a dam, create a pond, dig canals and create the habitat for which their genes designed them. As the slightly porous dams silt up, the ponds spread and often

there are now about one-tenth of that number.

Since 1900, however, with the spread of developed areas that caused a decrease in predators such as wolves, coyotes, bears, foxes and otters, the setting of trapping quotas and hunting restrictions, and the manufacture of imitation furs that lowered the price of beaver pelts, have kept the beaver from being wiped out. Beaver pelts, which brought as much as \$75 in 1900, are now sold for about \$5.

Because of its monetary value as

for the rodent has played a major role in determining how western America was settled in the late 17th century. The Hudson's Bay Co. established trading outposts in the west of the continent. Many of these flourished and became settlements, then villages, and later cities.

"It was the beavers, not gold,

that lured people west," Dr. Naiman said, citing the Lewis and Clark expedition in the early 1800s that set up trapping outposts that quickly led to a stream of west-bound fur-hungry migrants.

Dr. Naiman recently sighted five

active beaver dams in a stream while he was jogging alongside Dulles International Airport as a Concorde flew overhead. The incident, he said, showed how resiliant and adaptable beavers were. "Their ability to survive," he said, "is amazing."

They then attached to this "carrier" or "vector" gene the one they wished to be transferred into the plant. The transplanted genes were taken up by the plant and continued to operate. In this case, the researchers transferred the plants, for technical reasons, a gene that confers resistance to the antibiotic kanamycin.

Plants do not normally have such antibiotic-resistant genes. The plants so far tested have been able to survive doses of antibiotics that would normally kill them. The plants have not yet grown to full size, normal adult plants, but they are up to eight times more resistant to kanamycin than normal plants of their type.

Scientists have for some years wanted to use

Agrobacterium's power to inject genes. What is now necessary to grow a crop of normal plants with the working foreign gene from the experiment.

Then, said Mr. Jaworski, scientists could begin looking for useful genes to transfer into plants. For example, genes that help plants resist herbicides or disease might be candidates for insertion into crop plants.

Papers announcing the results were presented at the

15th Miami Winter Symposium on biology.

The method that both groups used was nearly identical.

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Close Chg.

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46 Trn 444.26 446.65 442.50 457.33 -3.74

45 Slt 423.04 424.25 414.42 416.06 -0.58

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Some Stay Ahead of the Pack
Buying What Others Are Selling

BatteryMarch is a financial management firm in Boston holding \$6.5 billion that tries to make the right investments by looking at Wall Street through the wrong end of the binoculars.

"We are contrarian, non-consensus investors," said John T. Bennett Jr., the 13-year-old firm's senior vice president.

"Markets being confused of humans are prone to fad and fear and thus are not perfect. From time to time market love affairs with stocks create pricing inefficiencies in overvalued groups, and we try to capture these opportunities."

The trick for BatteryMarch, he explained, is identifying which groups the majority of investors view either as too risky or too early to begin buying. Not surprisingly, most of the firm's portfolio now is invested in cyclical issues. BatteryMarch uses two strategies:

The first, comprising 5 to 10 percent of its portfolio, involves "highly unpopular stocks with greatly depressed earnings." BatteryMarch is confident that if even a number of these run into more difficulty, the remainder, as a group, will much more than make up for the laggards as their stock prices revive from "overly pessimistic" levels.

Chrysler has been a prime example, Mr. Bennett said. Others are TWA, Financial Federation, First Pennsylvania and Certain-ied.

BatteryMarch's second cyclical strategy, comprising 50 to 60 percent of its portfolio, covers a broad group of stocks including many high quality companies. What they share is the tarnish of depressed earnings for at least several quarters. Familiar names in this category are General Motors, Deere, Alcoa, Weyerhaeuser and Georgia Pacific.

So what is the current consensus on Wall Street as BatteryMarch sees it? "Is there anyone who doesn't know we are in a disinflationary period and facing a weak recovery at best, probably limited to a few consumer areas?" Mr. Bennett answered.

This disdain has resulted in an "unparalleled collapse" in the price-performance ratio of these stocks compared with consumer issues over the last two years — a swing he said that takes six to eight years.

This against-the-grain investment philosophy makes the firm an early buyer and early seller of favored groups on Wall Street. Or, as Mr. Bennett puts it: "Out in front of the crowd and hoping it will catch up."

For the small investor, he said, newspapers and magazines — the same basic tools BatteryMarch uses — can light the way of a contrarian approach to the stock market. His office bulletin board is plastered with headlines clipped from U.S. publications proclaiming the consensus.

A favorite, he said, is The New York Times business section of Sunday, Aug. 13. The lead story, complete with a descending graph representing the Dow Jones average, talks about investors and analysts alike waiting for a "selling climax" as the green light before buying.

In reality, the market had had its low on the Dow three days before and two days later was to begin the explosion that has elevated stocks 40 percent since then.

"Just like we're watching for one that says 'Outlook for Cyclical Stocks Is Good'."

The View From Liechtenstein

The investment policy committee at Liechtenstein's Private Trust Bank Corp., Vaduz, now sees only good upside potential remaining for Wall Street and doubts any correction would send stock prices below 1,000 on the Dow Jones average.

"Apart from increasing our exposure to equities, we're also going to be flexible and look for trading opportunities, which we expect the confirmed volatility of the market will present," said Walter Forster, the bank's portfolio manager.

He said optimism about Wall Street is based on the belief U.S. inflation will stay low in 1983 and short-interest rates will decline further, especially in the year's first half. The bank is forecasting that the prime rate will fall by 1 to 2 percentage points by summer.

Falling interest rates in Europe, too, will attract "a lot of money" out of short-term deposits in Swiss francs and Deutsche marks, he said. Consumer stocks have been the bank's favorites in the disinflationary environment they see continuing, with Avon Products still "under-priced."

Hubert Financial Digest, which tracks the performance of the top market advisory letters, notes that five of them currently recommend Eastman, Kodak and IBM. Four letters have buy recommendations on R.J. Reynolds, Schering-Plough and Syntex. Recommended by two of the services are ASA, Alton L. Lohr, American Greetings, Bristol Myers, Campbell's Red Label, Emerson Electric and Hormel.

For 1982 Hubert rated Zweig Forecast the top investment advisory letter. It ranked up an enriching 80 percent gain for the year. Roswell Report ranked second with a 58 percent gain, while the Professional Tape Reader placed third up 56 percent. Other top finishers were Value Line's OTC Special Situations Survey (49 percent), Green's Commodity Market Comments (46 percent), Professional Investor's AMEX Stocks Scan (41 percent) and the Speculator's Selected Stocks of the Week (40 percent).

Ranked first in market timing by a wide margin for the year was the Professional Tape Reader, with Zweig Forecast second.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 19, excluding bank service charges.

	S.	D.	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Gdr.	S.F.	D.M.
Amsterdam	5.252	4.166	109.52	33.785	0.774	5.673	124.175	31.15
Buenos Aires	7.25	7.225	70.503	5.598	—	7.245	121.15	10.25
Brussels	2.475	2.475	121.15	121.15	—	2.475	121.15	20.35
London (B)	1.7575	—	107.76	2.8624	4.166	7.524	3.995	12.5448
Milan	1.3882	2.1774	55.046	—	—	2.273	23.18	70.29
New York	1.5025	1.5025	84.714	0.145	0.072	0.379	0.2275	0.0534
Paris	1.4838	1.4838	102.255	1.4838	—	1.4838	34.015	11.78
Zurich	1.7772	3.0714	101.255	0.1222	—	3.0714	74.571	4.7977
1 ECU	0.952	0.9469	2.0022	6.5196	1.2214	2.245	45.079	1.8554
1 SDR	1.0452	1.0452	2.0442	2.0442	1.5192	2.0932	51.7773	2.1655

(a) Merchant 1.144 Irish £.

(b) Admiralty 1.0000000000000001 Units of 100 (c) Units of 1000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Jan. 19

	Deposit	Interest	Interest	ECU	SDR
1 M.	8%	8%	5%	2.16	11.50
2 M.	8%	8%	5%	2.16	11.50
3 M.	8%	8%	5%	2.16	11.50
4 M.	8%	8%	5%	2.16	11.50
1 Y.	9%	9%	5%	3.16	11.50
2 Y.	9%	9%	5%	3.16	11.50
3 Y.	9%	9%	5%	3.16	11.50
4 Y.	9%	9%	5%	3.16	11.50

Key Money Rates

United States	Core	Prev.	Interest	Class	Prev.
Discount Rate	8%	8%	Bank Deposit	11.50	11.00
Prime Rate	10%	10%	Call Money	11.50	11.00
Broker Loan Rate	11.50	11.50	Mid-Year Treasury Bill	11.50	10.50
Comm. Paper, 30-120 days	7.05	7.05	3-month Interbank	11.50	11.00
4-month Treasury Bills	7.75	7.75	—	12.00	—
CDs, 30-90 days	7.05	7.05	One-month Interbank	12.00	—
CDs, 90-180 days	7.05	7.05	3-month Interbank	12.00	12.00
West Germany	4.00	4.00	4-month Interbank	12.00	12.00
Lombard Rate	5.0%	5.4%	—	—	—
Overnight Rate	5.0%	5.4%	—	—	—
1-month Interbank	5.5%	5.5%	—	—	—
4-month Interbank	5.5%	5.5%	—	—	—
Japan	5%	4%	—	—	—
Discount Rate	5%	4%	London	49.75	49.50
Call Money	6.0%	6.0%	New York	49.50	49.50
Other Interbank	6.0%	7.0%	Offshore	49.50	49.50

GOLD PRICES

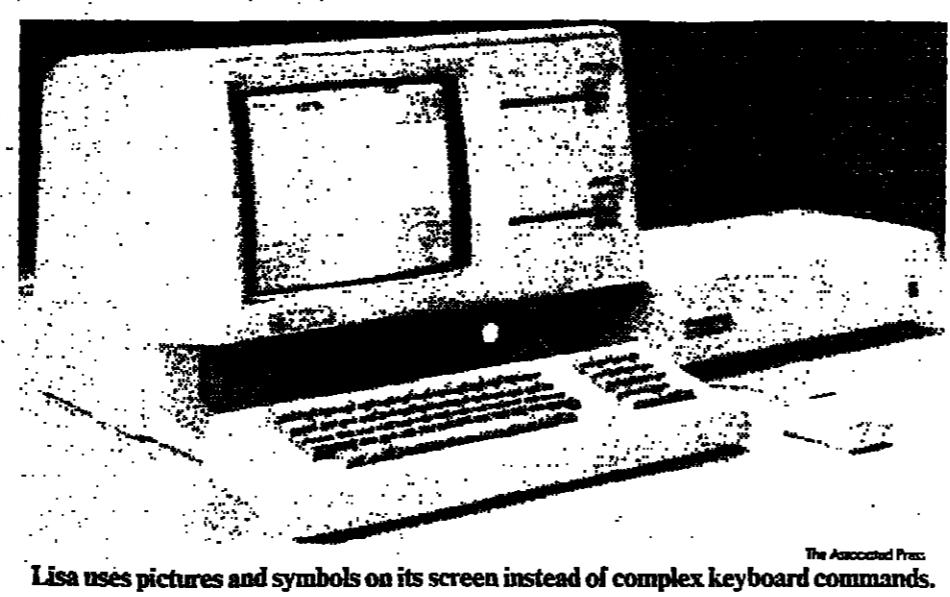
	A.M.	P.M.	— Core
Hong Kong	500.35	500.00	—
London	496.00	472.00	—

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Sources: Commercial, Bank of Tokyo, BNP, Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., London Stock Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, and London Stock Exchange.



Lisa uses pictures and symbols on its screen instead of complex keyboard commands.

Lisa From Apple: The Software Is Innovative, But Price Is High

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Steven P. Jobs, the co-founder and chairman of Apple Computer, thinks the personal computer industry his company helped establish has been lagging. "The industry's not had a real technical innovation in five years," Mr. Jobs said recently.

On Wednesday, Apple Computer introduced Lisa, the long-awaited new office computer.

Lisa could revolutionize the personal computer industry and guarantee Apple's place in it — if it succeeds. If it fails, Apple could recede to only a moderately successful company that hit big on one product, the Apple II, of which 750,000 have been sold since 1977.

The introduction took place at Apple's annual meeting in Cupertino, California. Apple also displayed the Apple II Plus, an upgraded replacement for its Apple II Plus.

Apple reported on Tuesday that net income rose 73 percent in its first fiscal quarter, ended Dec. 31, to \$23.5 million, or 40 cents a share, from a year earlier. Sales grew 60 percent to \$214.3 million.

Those in the industry who don't know we are in a disinflationary period and facing a weak recovery at a weak recovery?

Rumors and leaks about Lisa had been circulating widely, but at least one of the details just announced — the price — is a potential drawback:

Lisa will carry a suggested price of \$99.95, toward the high end of the industry's expectations.

Lisa will be available in the United States this spring and abroad later in the year.

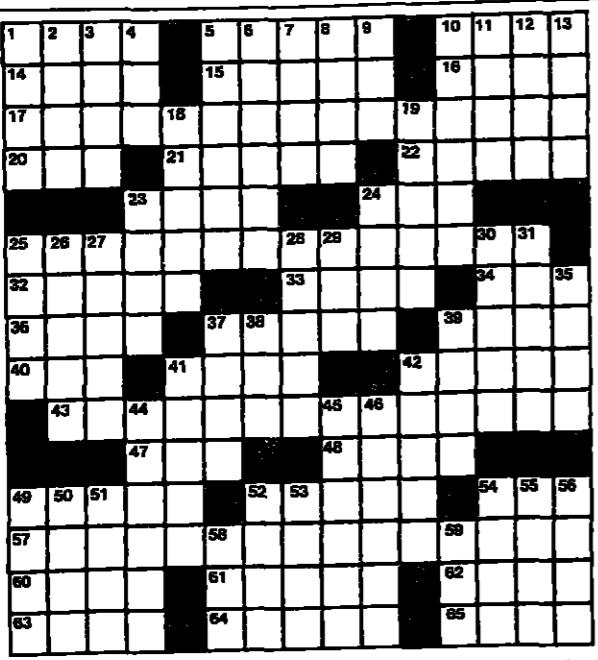
The key to Lisa is the software. Instead of typing instructions, one points to pictures on the screen by sliding a handheld device, called a "mouse," along the top of the desk next to the computer. As the mouse moves, a cursor on the screen moves accordingly.

The software is also integrated. A user can, for example, call up data from a file, manipulate it with a "spreadsheet" program and draw a chart, and then insert the chart into a report written on the word-processing system. All the programs use common commands.

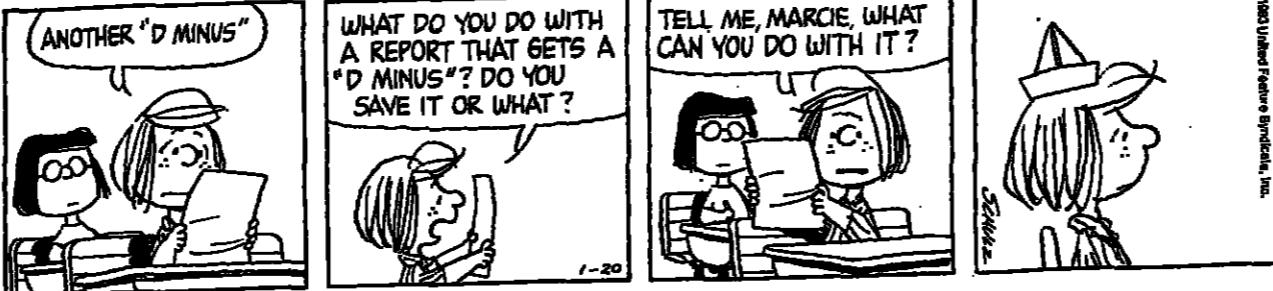
U.S. Futures Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains					
WHEAT	5,000 bu minimum: dollars per bushel				
Mar.	1,411	1,427	1,354	1,351	-194
Apr.	1,425	1,435	1,354	1,354	-194
May	1,356	1,357	1,357	1,357	-194
Jun.	1,356	1,357	1,357	1,357	-194
Jul.	1,356	1,357	1,357	1,357	-194
Aug.	1,356	1,357	1,357	1,357	-194
Sep.	1,356	1,357	1,357	1,357	-194
Oct.	1,356	1,357	1,357	1,357	-194
Prev. sales 1,356. Open int 37,492, up 39.					
CORN	5,000 bu minimum: dollars per bushel				
Mar.	2,245	2,254	2,245	2,245	-201
Apr.	2,245	2,247	2,244	2,244	-201
May	2,245	2,247	2,244	2,244	-201
Jun.	2,245	2,247	2,244	2,244	-201
Jul.	2,245	2,247	2,244	2,244	-201
Aug.	2,245	2,247	2,244	2,244	-201
Sep.	2,245	2,247	2,244	2,244	-201
Oct.	2,245	2,247	2,244	2,244	-201
Prev. sales 2,245. Open int 141,451, up 30.					
SOYBEANS	5,000 bu minimum: dollars per bushel				
Mar.	3,474	3,476	3,476	3,476	-103
Apr.	3,474	3,476	3,476	3,476	-103
May	3,474	3,476	3,476	3,476	-103
Jun.	3,474	3,476	3,476	3,476	-103
Jul.	3,474	3,476	3,476	3,476	-103
Aug.	3,474	3,476	3,476	3,476	-103
Sep.	3,474	3,476	3,476	3,476	-103
Oct.	3,474	3,476	3,476	3,476	-103
Prev. sales 3,474. Open int 91,084, off 34,000.					
SOYBEAN MEAL	500 lbs: dollars per ton				
Mar.	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882	-103
Apr.	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882	-103
May	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882	-103
Jun.	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882	-103
Jul.	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882	-103
Aug.	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882	-103
Sep.	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882	-103
Oct.	1,882	1,882	1,882	1,882	-103
Prev. sales 1,882. Open int 19,189, up 2,400.					
SOYBEAN OIL	60,000 lbs: dollars per ton				
Mar.	1,713	1,723	1,723	1,723	-103
Apr.	1,713	1,723	1,723	1,723	-103
May	1,713	1,723	1,723	1,723	-103
Jun.	1,713	1,723	1,723	1,723	-103
Jul.	1,713	1,723	1,723	1,723	-103
Aug.	1,713	1,723	1,723	1,723	-103
Sep.	1,713	1,723	1,723	1,723	-103
Oct.	1,713	1,723	1,723	1,723	-103
Prev. sales 1,713. Open int 10,481, off 1,100.					
Livestock					
CATTLE	400 lbs: cents per lb.				
Feb.	62.65	62.65	59.55	59.55	-103
Mar.	62.65	62.65	59.55	59.55	-103
Apr.	62.65	62.65	59.55	59.55	-103
May	62.65	62.65	59.55	59.55	-103
Jun.	62.65	62.65	59.55	59.55	-103
Jul.	62.65	62.65	59.55	59.55	-103
Aug.	62.65	62.65	59.55	59.55	-103
Sep.	62.65	62.65	59.55	59.55	-103
Oct.	62.65	62.65	59.55	59.55	-103
Prev. sales 62.65. Open int 10,202.					
Metal					
COPPER	5,000 lbs: dollars per bushel				
Mar.	1,025	1,030	1,025	1,025	-103
Apr.	1,025	1,030	1,025	1,025	-103
May	1,025	1,030	1,025	1,025	-103
Jun.	1,025	1,030	1,025	1,025	-103
Jul.	1,025	1,030	1,025	1,025	-103
Aug.	1,025	1,030	1,025	1,025	-103
Sep.	1,025	1,030	1,025	1,025	-103
Oct.	1,025	1,030	1,025	1,025	-103
Prev. sales 1,025. Open int 10,202.					
BRITISH POUND	1 million: £				
Mar.	91.25	91.25	91.25	91.25	-103
Apr.	91.25	91.25	91.25	91.25	-103
May	91.25	91.25	91.25	91.25	-103
Jun.	91.25	91.25	91.25	91.25	-103
Jul.	91.25	91.25	91.25	91.25	-103
Aug.	91.25	91.25	91.25	91.25	-103
Sep.	91.25	91.25	91.25	91.25	-103
Oct.	91.25	91.25	91.25	91.25	-103
Prev. sales 91.25. Open int 10,202.					
PLATINUM	\$/troy oz: dollars per troy oz				
Mar.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Apr.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
May	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Jun.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Jul.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Aug.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Sep.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Oct.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Prev. sales 1,093. Open int 10,202.					
GOLD	100 troy oz: dollars per troy oz				
Mar.	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	-103
Apr.	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	-103
May	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	-103
Jun.	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	-103
Jul.	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	-103
Aug.	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	-103
Sep.	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	-103
Oct.	1,045	1,045	1,045	1,045	-103
Prev. sales 1,045. Open int 10,202.					
SILVER	\$/troy oz: cents per troy oz				
Mar.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Apr.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
May	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Jun.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Jul.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Aug.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Sep.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Oct.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Prev. sales 1,025. Open int 10,202.					
COBALT	\$/lb: cents per lb.				
Mar.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Apr.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
May	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Jun.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Jul.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Aug.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Sep.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Oct.	1,025	1,025	1,025	1,025	-103
Prev. sales 1,025. Open int 10,202.					
PLATINUM	\$/troy oz: dollars per troy oz				
Mar.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Apr.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
May	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Jun.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Jul.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Aug.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Sep.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,050	-103
Oct.	1,093	1,070	1,050	1,05	

CROSSWORD



PEANUTS



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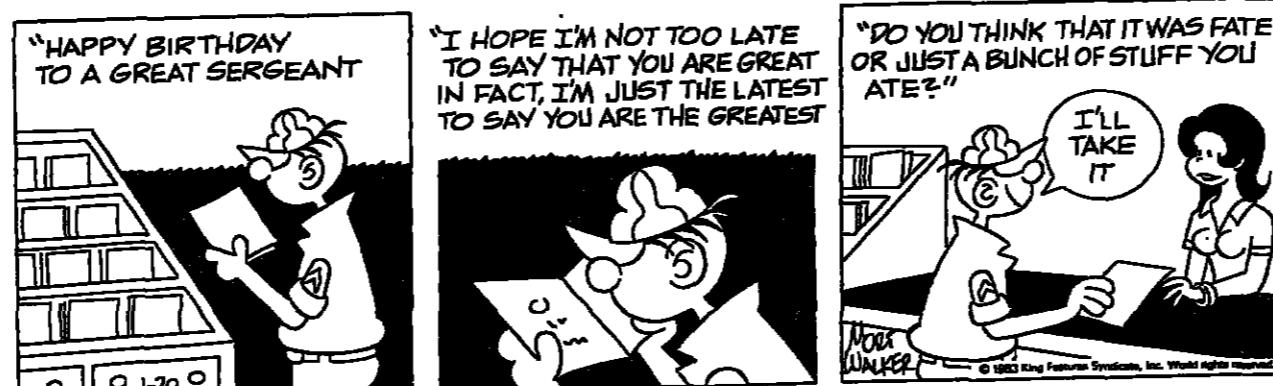
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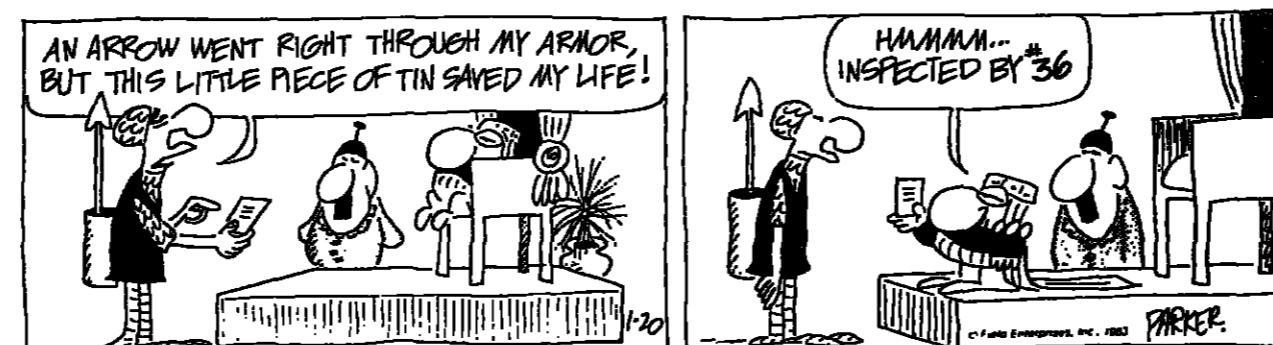
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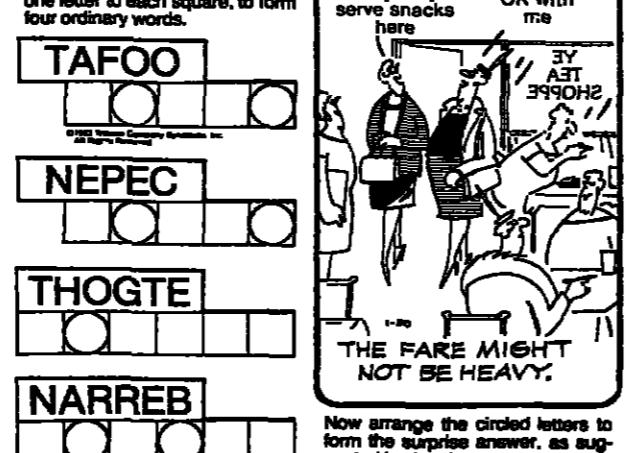


REX MORGAN



JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: MURKY UNCAP VESTRY CARBON
Answer: What there were a lot of when he fell through the ice—"CRACKS"

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris

BOOKS

ESCAPE FROM SOBIBOR

By Richard Rashke. 389 pp. \$15.95.
Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Susan Osnos

MUCH of the criticism of Israel's actions in Lebanon lately has tended to compare what is happening now to Palestinians with what happened a generation ago to the Jews — as though the slaughter of 6 million Jews is to some degree canceled out by the

more than a million Jews that had already been exterminated. They described the transport trains and death camps.

Karski was not the first test mony to reach the West. Many facts had appeared before the press. In late 1942, two authoritative reports reached London and Washington, containing dozens of eyewitness accounts an other material, including the fact that Hitler intended to annihilate all the Jews of Europe. Yet, Rashke contends, "both the State Department and the Foreign Office were disturbed" about the effect of such evidence. He quotes particularly callous comment elsewhere that has been attributed to the British Foreign Office: "He was a war on and they feared the news of the Final Solution would distract the Allies from winning a disproportionate amount time dealing with wailing Jew."

"Both the United States and Great Britain declined to open their borders to any more refugees, maintaining that the Jews' real hope is in an Allied victory."

Karski even carried his stories person to Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and President Franklin Roosevelt. Roosevelt "the indomitable attitude of the underground and said Poland would 'live to reap the reward of her heroism and sacrifice.'" But there was no word the Jews, and in fact, the United States had no plans to accommodate them. At the Bermuda Conference in the spring of 1943, United States gave its negotiator secret orders not to offer to accept any more Jews; pledge funds rescue operations; offer an escort for ships carrying refugees or offer refugee space on ships. When the conference ended, the United States and England reached several decisions regarding refugees of all nationalities could not reveal them because wartime secrecy.

Given all this, it is not surprising that Rashke became emotionally entangled — and his feelings sometimes get between the reader the dramatic narrative. The message, though, is clear. Real found people who not only what had happened, but, as one said, "Intelligent people saying today, 'It is not true.' Holocaust never happened."

The roots are there. It all depends on how they grow. There's a lot of flame around you find out, there can be a big fire. That reason it's so important to keep memory alive, so that people about it. Another 10 or 15 years won't be any witness."

Those who made it out of bor speak and live as we do, yet they feel as though they're there. They are trapped in prison by their memories, would like to forget, but for sake of all those lost, they do not. And that is the point of a good book — for the sake of those lost, no one must be able to forget.

Susan Osnos, who lived in Europe and the Soviet Union many years, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Stendhal Bicentenary

The Associated Press
PARIS Grenoble, the city of Stendhal's birth, will begin its later this month to honor 200th birthday of the author of best-selling classic "The Red and the Black." French Culture Minister Jack Lang will open festival in Grenoble Jan. 23, the birth of the writer, born Henri Beyle.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

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